The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,599—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 59	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Six Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½	,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

will DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Goconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The *Java* is due in London on 1st November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	350	220	60	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	350	145	Without Wine.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

PERSIA, daily to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FANCY PLATES.

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

For Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Sundied by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

SOLE AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUF [illegible]
No. 2 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE	2548	450	C. Fraser	29th Aug.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2792	350	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3938	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES.

Containing one each large and small Blades, Saw Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nut-cracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles.

3 inch.	3½ inch.	3¾ inch.	3¾ in. with Lancet,
Cash Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6-12

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY OF

TREACHER & COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

JWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS,

Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,

4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,

Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.

COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.

TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.

Special care and attention is given to this department.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS CO ANY, CA NPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steam Ship BENGAL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from ENGLAND with a General Cargo, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., at the Office of the undersigned.

F. FISCHER, Liquidator.

34, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CATTLE and SHEEP for Slaughter under Schedule No. 1, Beef and Mutton under Schedule No. 2, Hired Draught Bullocks under Schedule No. 4, and Hired Tonnage and Conveyance of Coal under Schedule No. 5, to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the year 1880.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden on 22nd September, 1879, at 11 a.m.

Form of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden Office.

A. M. SHEWELL, Lieut.-Col.,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 18th August 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p.m., in September next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices marginally noted, and on the dates fixed against each for contracts for following SUPPLIES required in 1879-80 and 1880-81:—

Bombay, Dolabi, Mhow	Provision, &c., for Khundwa, under Schedule No. 3	On 8th Sept., 1879.
Bombay	Carriage for conveyance of Funeral Parties, &c., under Schedule No. 4	Do. 8th do
Bombay	Covering, Dammering, &c., under Schedule No. 10	Do. 16th do.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Belgaum, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad,	Wooden articles, &c., under Schedule No. 5	Do. 12th do.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Kurrachee	Leather articles, &c., under Schedule No. 6	Do. 12th do.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Kurrachee	Tinning Cooking Utensils, under Schedule No. 12	Do. 16th do.
	Stationery and Book Binding, under Schedule No. 13	Do. 16th do.
	Fish Salted, under Schedule No. 7	Do. 12th do.
	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter, under Schedule No. 9	Do. 16th do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars can be had on application at either of the above Offices.

A. M. SHEWELL, Lieut., -Col.,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 18th August 1879.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1879, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

'The Firm of Messrs. A. McHinch & Co., of whatever Member or Members the said Firm may for the time being consist, shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such Secretaries and Treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, but the resident partner or partners in that Firm shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director or Directors of the Company.'"

By Order of the Directors,

A. McHINCH, Chairman.

Kurrachee, 25th August 1879.

B. S. MADON & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ Wholesale Price List sent free by Post to Trade and Profession on receipt of a Card.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.—It gives Tone and Strength to the to Acidity.

Per Bottle As. 10 and Re. 1.
B. S. MADON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PULMONIC BALM.—A never failing Remedy for Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., is a mild and safe Preparation of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic properties.

Per Bottle As. 8 and Re. 1.
B. S. MADON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION with Lacto Phosphate of Lime, possessing the combined properties of Cod-liver Oil and Lacto Phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases, is *palatable to taste, and perfectly free from the disagreeable smell* of the Cod-liver Oil. Delicate Patients and Children take it without the least repugnance.

Per Bottle Re. 1.
B. S. MADON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PARISIAN HAIR DOUCHE.—A nourishing and refreshing preparation, is recommended when the hair is becoming weak from illness, Relaxation of the Skin, and the bad effects of the climate. It imparts a cooling sensation to the head, promising a luxuriant growth of the hair.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.
B. S. MADON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.	
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz.,	Dessert Knives Rs. 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.	
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.	
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz.,	Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	Rs. 25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Forks	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. ,, ,,	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11. ,, ,,	Egg Spoons	12 8
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given on VIOLIN, &c., by a VIOLINIST and late REGIMENTAL BAND MASTER of long experience, possessing highest Testimonials. Apply to FONSECA, care of *Times of India*.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CHEMIST for an up-country Establishment. Apply by letter to "Y. Z." care of this paper, and enclose copies of testimonials

FRESH TASMANIA JAMS and TART FRUITS just received. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, General Wine and Provision Stores, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a serviceable Brown HORSE, goes well in single Harness. Price Rs. 100. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!—Good Bread 1½ Annas per pound loaf. J. B. FOSTER, Fort and Crawford Markets.

THE Practical French Class. Next term begins 1st September. Candidates must apply before the abovementioned date to O. S. PEDRAZA, Hornby Row, 10, Top Floor.

FOR SALE, THREE TIGER CUBS, one Male and two Females, about 5 months old. Apply to Wm. KING, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Madras.

FOR SALE, 50 in. SPECIAL CHALLENGE BICYCLE by Singer and Co., Coventry. Has Cycle Roller Bearings and all newest improvements; never used; too high for owner. Cost Rs. 325. Price Rs. 275. On view at TREACHER and Co.'s, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S HOUSEHOLD BREAD, made by machinery, Six Price per one pound Loaf, Cash. Fine Bread, 2 Annas, Fort and Crawford Market.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW FELT HATS.

MADE ON THE IMPROVED COMPOSITE BODY,

MUCH LIGHTER AND MORE DURABLE THAN THE ORDINARY HARD FELT.

	Rs.	a.
The Campbell, Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	0
The Craven, Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very Light	9	8
Do. do. Blue do.	9	8
The Campbell, Drab Stiff Round Crown	9	0
The Campbell, Beaver Brown, Round Crown	9	0
The York, Soft Black, Round Crown, Firm Spring Brim	8	0
Tweed Hats, in a variety of Shades	4	8
Tweed Helmets	4	8
Polo Caps	2	0
Tweed Caps	3	8
Tweed Travelling Caps, Ear Flaps	4	8
Straw Hats, Eton	3	0
Straw Hats, Oxford	4	0
The Ranger, Stiff Black Flat Crown	8	8
The Henley, Stiff Black Flat Crown, very Light	9	8
The Stamford, Half Stiff Black Crown	8	8
The Woodstock, Half Stiff Drab Felt Flat Crown	9	0
The Tyrol, Best Soft French Felt, Black and Drab High Crowns	9	8

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Tall Drab, Extra Fine Felt	12	0
Best Black Dress, French Plush	14	0

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

3, Rampart Row. HOAR & CO. The Travellers' Kit House.

TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CIO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.

MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply
THE MACHINE
PHONOGRAPH,

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Machanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 320.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply
THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,

Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.

Price Rs. 300.

THE
MICROPHONE
IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear. "The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena and the movements insects can be heard at a very great distance."

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.
THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

TELEPHONE,
HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 300 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 600 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above	each Rs. 30
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells	each ,, 20

EXTRAS.

MICROPHONES	each Rs. 10
BATTERIES	each ,, 10
TELEPHONES	each ,, 25
WIRE, 25 feet double length	each ,, 5

Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Stall	,, 100

There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1879, at 6 p.m., instead of SATURDAY, the 23rd.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
13th August, 1879. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS are REQUIRED. Application should be sent to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Kathiawar State Railways,
Ahmednagar, Deccan.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

IF the Bay Australian Gelding PUTNEY believed to be the property of Lieut. GEORGE M FARRELL, Adjutant H. H. Nizam's African Body Guard, and left with us at Livery since the 13th February last by Mr. J. HAMPOND, is not REMOVED, and ALL HIS EXPENSES for LIVERY, &c., DEFRAYED to the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, he will be SOLD at their RISK by PUBLIC AUCTION at BENNETT and Co. on the same date to the highest bidder, and both the above named parties will be amenable for any loss arising therefrom.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.
Veterinary and Livery Stables, Churney Road, Bombay, 20th August 1879.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25	lbs. each.
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and passages of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 25TH AUGUST 1879.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday, from London, gives very little news beyond what we have already noticed. In the Produce markets the only movement reported is an advance of £2 per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil, which stands again at £48. Linseed and Rapeseed are both given as steady at previous prices.

A further withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England is advised, this time for South America. As no payments into the Bank have been reported so far the return for the week ending on Wednesday will probably show a slightly less favourable position.

Bar Silver in London remains at 51¾d. per oz., equivalent to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	7,13,385
Do. Branches	D-c.	,,	3,41,178
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	1,19,195
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	499
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	2,838
Loans	Inc.	,,	562,254
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	8,874
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	5,591
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	16,44,618

The decrease in the Cash Balance is mainly owing to the Government withdrawls, and as liabilities are therefore reduced in the same proportion, the position of the Bank is not materially weakened, so that there is little likelihood of any change being made in the Bank's rates of discount this week.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet with, if anything, a slightly easier tendency, but with firmer advices from Calcutta a better feeling was apparent towards the close, and rates are partially 1-32d. higher. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32 to 15-16d. per Rs.		
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8	5-32d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,,	1s. 8¼	5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.		,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2-13		,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer during the afternoon owing to better rates from Calcutta, and we now quote :—Fours, Rs. 94 ; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 100¼, business having been done at the latter quotation.

SHARES continue dull with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombay remain unaltered at Rs. 657½. In Land Companies there is no change, and in Press shares the only alterations are an advance of Rs. 5 in Berar and Rs. 10 in Indian Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull owing to the upward tendency of Cotton, and our quotations show a decline of Rs. 5 in Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, and Morarjee Goculdass, and Rs. 20 per share in Manockjee Petit and Oriental. The Oriental have declared a dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the half year ending 30th June.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly firm owing to the stronger advices from Liverpool, and sellers have advanced their prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. A fair enquiry prevails for export, and purchases to the extent of about 1,000 bales are reported, while about the same quantity has been bought for export. We now quote :—

Good Omra	Rs. 222	per candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do	217	,,	,,
G. F. do	210	,,	,,
Good Dholleras	225	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	217	,,	,,
G. F. do	210	,,	,,

SEEDS remain firm at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS are dull with very little cargo offering. For Liverpool the s. s. Italia has been open to book Seeds at 12s. 6d. and Cotton at 20s., and by sail the rate remains at 20s. per ton nominal. For Genoa and Marseilles we still quote 22s. 6d ; and for Trieste and Venice 20s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are rather firmer on the spot, dealers in the bazaar showing a disposition to hold for an improvement, although so far the demand from up-country has not increased. To arrive, prices are well supported, and dealers are willing buyers on current sterling rates.

COALS are steadier owing to the absence of sellers. The sale is reported of 500 tons Cardiff ex Bates Family at Rs. 20, and of a cargo of Watson's Hartley, August-September shipment, at Rs. 17½, being an advance of As. 8 per ton on previous nominal rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Shar.
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	8 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	657½
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	87,330	£25 £12-10	6 do	109	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	,000	all	15 ps*	825
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	118
Massoon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p s	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bullary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Benar Company (New)	125	500	all	60 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	600	1,880	all	30 do	300
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co	881	1,000	all	100 do	850
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	850
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	190
Princes of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	185
Sawar'ch Press Co	600	1,500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	do	695
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	do	175
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	360
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	870	1,000	all	do	650
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	2 00	do	425
Javerj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	650
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	825
K. Mucconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	425
Kurla Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	5	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	960
Morarjee Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	850
Muzagon S. and W. Co.	9,000	5,000	..	do	85
National S. and W. Co. of India	900	1,000	all	do	560
Oriental	600	1,000	all	do	510
Prince of Wales Spinning	60	1,25	all	do	50
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning	600	1,000	all	do	475
Do do, ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	do	710
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	,,	£20 21⅝	8 0	5 p. ct	300
Do. New 4 per Shares	,,	£20 13	0 14	6 do	26
Ditto	,,	£20 6	5 7	3 do	72
Ditto	,,	£20 1	1 21	1 do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	,,	£100	1,000	do	1,10
Do. New Shares	,,	£18	19 6	5 15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Iron Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	116
Bombay new Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	475
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	35 p. s.	270
Mazabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25	8,000	1,0	85 p. s.	915xx div.
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	p.ct.	110
Thacker and Co.	1,99	500	all	62½ p.s.	640
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	1,00	250	all	p.ct	15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd August as compared with the statement issued on the 16 h August :—

LIABILITIES.	16th Aug. Rs.	23rd Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	70 99 858	63,86 47
Do do. at Branches	18 55,209	15 4 01
Other Deposits	1,43,10 861	1,41,91 116
Post Bills	11 334	21,636
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,99 268	4,73,862
	3,58,76,048	3,47,87,186
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,38 016	41,38 515
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,50 069	14 47,231
Loans, on Security of do	84,73,666	90,35 91
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,704	2,8 4
Bills Discounted	74,72,923	74 63 440
Stamps	2,885	2,962
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,246		
Amount applied in reduction 2,00,000	3,38,246	3,38,246
Bullion	3,50 816	3,55,907
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,56,46,580	1,20 02 164
Cash and Currency Notes	2,58,76,048	3,47,87,186

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAM SHIP ELORA, 1,813 tons, Captain S.W. Seamood, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP CULZEAN, 1,572 tons, Captain J. Pirnie, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst, from Shields, 26th May, with a cargo of 2,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAM SHIP KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain A. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and two gentlemen as first class passengers and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE BRITISH SHIP INCH KEITH 1,138 tons, Captain D. Peebles, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, with a cargo of 1,760 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE BRITISH SHIP EURYDICE, 1,465 tons, Captain J. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, 31st May, with a cargo of 1,958 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP BENGAL, 1,339 tons, Captain J. Rowley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 25th July, via Malta, Port Said, and Suez, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Quinell, Mr. Davy, one ayah, and one deck passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Ellora (s)	Seamood	Calcutta, Aug 7.
	Culzean	Pirnie	Shields, May 26.
25	Khandalla (s)	Mann	Calcutta, Aug 1.
	Eurydice	Young	Greenock, May 31.
	Inch Keith	Peebles	North Shields, May 24.
	Bengal (s)	Rowley	London, July 25.
	Bromhall	Orriff	Cardiff.

The following vessel began to load on yesterday :—
Steamer Maharaja for Calcutta and Madras.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.—Steamer Sir John Lawrence.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
22 Berar ..... London.

Aug. DEPARTURES.
23 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon and N P.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.
Per s s Oriental for Rangoon and Northern Ports :—For Rangoon—Mr Sherwood, Mr F Lee, Major Butler, Mr Lewis.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1 hogshead sherry, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Ryvail Hall s—15 bundles spring steel, Megjee Gomersey.
Italia s—2 tierces paint of sorts, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin s—35 casks pale ale, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Kashgar s—15 drums varnish, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.
Cretia s—4 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.
Clan Ronald s—4 cases paint of sorts, Adamjee Jewajee.
Assiria s—19 cases note papers, Byramjee Shapurjee.
Dumphalle Castle—100 barrels coal tar, Jafferjee Tyebjee.
British Sovereign—25 runlets tar, Jafferjee Tyebjee.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia s—13 cases anniline dye, Vincy and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—33 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust ; 55 cases brandy ; Dhunjeebhoy Cowa-jee ; 8 cases foolscap paper, Ebramjee ; 1½ casks claret and 19 casks brandy, J Neuberg.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—12 cases oilmanstore, Allybhoy Sumsoodin.
Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—7 cases grass oil, Essoobhoy Ebramjee ; 9 owts myra, bollams, Dewjee Gungadhur and Co ; 476 owts myrabollams Khimjee Lokmidass and Co ; 90 owts myrabollams, Dossee Khoosjee ; 7 bales skins, Allarakha Vuthoo ; 150 bales cotton, Wadia Graham and Co ; to bales cotton, Digamber Rustomjee ; 19 bales cotton, C. L. Mazangbhan ; 55 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 30 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund.
Ryall Hall s—59 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 52 bales wool, Dinshaw Pestonjee ; 21 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nathoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 93 casks coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Italia s—9 cases cardamons, 47 cases essential oil, C I Khumbata.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—101 bales twist, and 125 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 100 bales twist, The National Spinning and W Co, Ld.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Proudfoot, Lieut, By 9th N I, from leave, from Ellichpore.
Vibart, Major, By 7th N I, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Bomles, Capt, By 2-15th Rect, on Med Cert, to England.
Marshall, Lieut Col, Bl 9th Lancers, to England.
Davidson, Lieut, Bl 94th Foot, on duty, to Natal.

AUGUST 23.

Hanson, Col, By 2-15th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.

AUGUST 25.

Stacpole, Lieut, By 17th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 15.

4th Battalion 60th Rifles—Captain Riddell is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners, as the value of his commission.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

14th Bengal Lancers—Surgeon Mawson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment or until further orders.

Major Murray, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to England, and join No 5 Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, into which he has been promoted.

Lieut Hart, Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indian service will expire on the 22nd August, will proceed via Bombay to England at the public expense, and report himself, on arrival, to the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 18.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st N I—Surgeon J C Fullerton to the medical charge of the regiment.

45th N I—Surgeon Wright, to the medical charge of the regiment.

Lieut Col Gordon, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Kuram, for duty with the Royal Artillery, Kuram Valley Field Force.

Major H McD De W Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to do general duty at Jullundur.

Captain Shepherd has been appointed Instructor, and Sergeant Niven and Corporal B. Talbot (there being no other qualified Sergeant) Assistant Instructors in Army Signalling in the 100th Regiment for the year.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 23.)

Surgeon Freyer, Civil Surgeon, Azamgarh, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Surgeon-Major Gardner, Civil Surgeon, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Mr Holderness, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade ; and Mr Steel, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr Stoker, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, and Mr Evans, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr Roberts, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade ; Mr Cruickshank, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade ; and Mr Rustomjee, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr Martin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.

Mr Steinmetz, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade ; Mr Stack, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade ; and Mr Taylor, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr Aikman, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade ; Mr Pearse, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade ; and Mr A Staley, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr Pearse Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade ; and Mr Staley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.

Mr Lee, has been permitted to resign his appointment as Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the undermentioned subordinate officials of the Bareilly collectorate and treasury be dismissed from the service of Government, and declared ineligible for future employment :—Kalo Krishna Misrji, Head Clerk of collectorate ; Ram Das, Head Treasury Clerk ; William Porter, Second Treasury Clerk ; Gagan Chandar, Third Treasury Clerk ; Jogendro Nath, Acting Treasury Clerk ; Behari Lal, late Sheristadar of collectorate, now acting as a Tahsildar ; Het Lal, Acting Sheristadar of collectorate ; Mindhai Lal, Revenue Accountant (wasilbaki navis) ; Ram Parshad, Sudder Munsiff ; Gauri Charan, Sale Muharrir ; Kashmiri Nial, Record-keeper of collectorate ; Ram Charan, Fund Muharrir ; and Naubat Rai, Forest Muharrir.

The undermentioned officer has been granted extensions of leave—W N Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, N-W P one year's furlough.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

316-79—Tyabjee and S—Pathan Elee bux bin Meya Abdoola and Mahomedally Allee Mahomed Rahimtoola.
456-78—Macfarlane and G—Isaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and another vs Toolsidass Kisondass.
470-79—Shinghee and C—Ladha Nuthoo vs Jewandass Morarjee and others—Shapurjee and T.
482-79—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Damjee Chapgar.
484-79—Shapurjee and T—Govordhandass Bhoodumdass vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

176-7 —Hearn, C and L—Duval Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
840-79—In re—on—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
38-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie, L and O—Not to be called on till the 29th inst.
271-79—Ardeer Jan and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Thackersey Moolraj Sujee and others—Rimington H and C.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoonabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

179-78—Jefferson and P—Laverabhoy vs Luckmidass Narrondass—Ma farlane and G.
274-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Jumnabai—Hearn and C.
483-78—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs Tulsidass Jairam and others—Macfarlane and G.
193-79—Remington, H and C—Purshotum Pitamber vs Runchord Cowerjee and others—Bhishunker and D.
287-78—J C Cama—Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and another vs Dorabjee Framjee Colah and another—Ardeshir and H.—Settled.
464 78—Shamrao P—Hurrishunker Bhaskerjee vs Kumajee Jerajee Vunjaree and others—J C Cama.
240-79—Ardeshir and H—M E de Quadros vs W H Crawford—Macfarlane and G.

CALENDAR FOR AUG. & SEPT., 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....31st, 11h. 40'1m. P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Tues. 26	English Mail expected.	5 45	6 18	{ 6 25 m 5 48 a	0 12 a .....
Wed. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	{ 7 53 m 7 40 a	0 42 m 1 58 a
Th. 29	.....	5 46	6 17	{ 9 6 m 8 59 a	2 10 m 3 15 a
Fri. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	{ 9 58 m 10 0 a	3 17 m 4 9 a
Sat. 30	.....	5 46	6 15	{ 10 36 m 10 46 a	4 9 m 4 49 a
Sun. 31	12 Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 14	{ 11 10 m 11 23 a	4 50 m 5 28 a
Sept. Mon. 1	.....	5 47	6 13	{ 11 41 m M-night	5 27 m 5 55 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECIACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1—3 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER of LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SCROGGIE—August 24th, the wife of Mr. W. R. Scroggie, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRYLLS—August 16th, at Murree, the wife of Major Gerveys R. Grylls, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
KNIGHT—August 18th, at Mean Meer, the wife of W. J. Knight, Royal Artillery Division, of a daughter.
POLLARD-URQUHART—August 15th, at Bangalore, Mrs M. B. Pollard-Urquhart, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEST—August 21st, at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, W. Chalmers Best, Assistant to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.
MACKAY—August 13th, at Jeypore, Rajpu—William Sinclair, son of the late Rev. Dr. William Sinclair Mackay.
NEILL—August 20th, at Sydney, South Wales, Hugh Ogden, infant son of James Cornelius, and Priscilla Neill, aged 1 month.
PENGREE—August 5th, at Umballa, George M. Pengree, Barrister-at-law.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1879.

THE rainfall of the present season has already been sufficiently copious in Western India. In some of the districts of the Presidency it has been excessive, but not to the extent of causing any serious damage to the growing crops. Apprehensions regarding another irregular or defective monsoon are therefore at an end, and we may congratulate the peasantry on the prospects of the coming harvest. In Bombay the rainfall has been most copious, and the town has been kept well washed and the drains and gutters cleansed in a way which no water-supply system could accomplish. It is said that the public health of Bombay is never so good as when the city is well drenched with rain. But this is surely an exceptional year ; for while we have had the requisite drenching, the mortality not only refuses to decline, but is increasing. There must, of course, be some definable cause for the increased mortality. The city has got rid of the Kathiawar and all other immigrants, and we believe that at the present moment all the labouring poor who are in the habit of leaving Bombay in the slack season have taken themselves away to the agricultural districts to help their friends in their sowing and reaping pursuits. Like all large Indian towns that are centres of trade, Bombay receives its fullest measure of labourers in the cotton season, and always loses a large proportion of them to return to their villages to assist in the management of the crops. That is the reason why the labouring poor should at this season leave the large towns and go to the villages ; and we believe that the population of Bombay is at an extreme minimum at the present moment. The permanent stoppage of several mills, and the continued high prices of food in Bombay, must also aid considerably in diminishing the numbers of the floating population. The increase in the mortality is therefore an unusually excessive increase. It would, we think, be impossible to find so great a mortality in any week in August of former years as that shown in the mortuary return of last week. And even if there was any evidence to show that the population of Bombay had increased since the taking of the last census, say up to 100,000, a weekly mortality of 511 would still be excessive in the busy season. But if it is true that the tide of immigration has been in the direction of the Mofussil, and that the city has now a minimum population, then the existing rate of mortality is very great. Any mortality in excess of 300 or 350 per week, is the normal mortality of Bombay. Even the most unhealthy districts have shown a declining mortality during the monsoon months, especially in the absence of epidemic influences. Why, then, should the mortality be so excessive as it now is? The fevers which follow the monsoon and increase the death-rate, and the bowel and liver affections which are ushered in during the cold season, have not yet been experienced ; then, why should the state of public health be what it now is ? Why should the increased mortality be almost wholly confined to the poor ? Are the poor of Bombay poorer now than formerly, and are the wealthy natives less benevolent ? It is impossible to believe the former, and we have recently seen with what readiness our wealthy Hindu citizens dispense their charity. Pinching poverty may be found amongst a few who are unable to work, or who cannot get employment, but it must be only amongst a very few. There is no unusually extensive poverty, no unusual deficiency of labour except in the cotton mills, and no unusual denial of benevolence on the part of the wealthy. We fail, then, to perceive any special social cause which may be suspected of influencing the mortality. We are not told of the existence of any epidemic disease, or of any special disease which is killing the people, except of that wide meaning disease, fever. But whether fever be or be not the cause of the present mortality, there at least must be some cause. In short, in our opinion, the public health at present is sufficiently bad to require investigation. We are not regardless of the difficulties that surround a scientific and exact inquiry into the cause or causes of disease by a health officer, when that officer has no hospital wherein to conduct an inquiry. But observations might be made in the existing hospitals, and a careful house-to-house inquiry, where the deaths are most numerous, would elicit information more or less satisfactory. We are not regardless, too, of the yet unexplained nature of many of the fevers of this country. Much careful and long continued observation may be necessary to distinguish the various types of the disease, and we believe that a good deal remains to be known regarding the contagiousness of some of the fevers, especially of the fevers that assail the poor in the crowded dwellings of the large dirty towns of India. Nor do we forget that sanitation is yet in its infancy in India, and that habits and prejudices are not things easy to be overcome. All this may be true and doubtless is true enough, but it does not prove that the office of an officer of health is of no use at all. It proves rather the greater necessity for maintaining such an officer in a country backward in sanitation and civilization. Health officers are appointed in India both to teach and to practice hygiene, and one of the first duties of such officers are, accordingly, to ascertain the cause of ordinary diseases, and especially the cause of diseases which provoke an excessive mortality. Looking to Calcutta, we find a greatly diminished mortality at the present time. In what respect is the northern part of Calcutta better than Bombay ? This city has always had a lower mortality than Calcutta until now. Can it be that we must accept the altered condition and become *Urbs secunda* to the city of Palaces ? Or shall we proceed at once to ascertain what is the matter with Bombay, and, having found the grievance, endeavour to apply such a remedy as shall re-establish the health reputation on the basis of *Urbs prima in Indis* ?

WEATHER and crop reports just received from all parts of the Bombay Presidency point to good prospects for the ensuing season everywhere, but sunshine is now greatly needed in most places. The Rat Plague is succumbing to the vigorous efforts for its suppression instituted by Government. It is estimated that in the Dharwar district alone about three-quarters of a million of these pests have had at least their tails chopped off—a deprivation, which it is to be presumed, the animals themselves have not survived. In Kohlapur, an army of 40,000 rats has been accounted for ; and, in short, at their present rate of extinction, rats ought soon to disappear from Western India altogether. It is necessary, however, that to bring about so desirable a result the Nizam's people shall, on their side of the border, also join in the campaign : otherwise the extermination will not be complete. There are still 61,000 people in the Western Presidency in receipt of relief of one kind or another ; 10,000 being employed on the Kathiawar Railway, and 34,000 upon other relief works in the Deccan, showing a decrease on last week's returns of over 3 000. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have increased by 1,400, the total now being returned at 16,700. On the whole, prospects are decidedly improving. What is now required is a break in the weather, enough rain for the present having fallen everywhere.

THE cultivation of tobacco in India is one of the subjects that has recently been attracting attention, and there is good reason to hope that in a few years tobacco may occupy as prominent a position in our export list as do tea, coffee, and indigo at present. At Ghazipur on the Ganges, Government has established an experimental farm, 800 acres in extent, which, so far, is proving fairly successful. An American planter from Virginia has been employed to superintend the curing of the leaf when it comes into the factory. Mr. Caird during his Indian tour visited the farm, and was told that the soil is actually better than that of Virginia, and that the crop is much heavier, the American expert being of opinion that tobacco as good as the best Virginian growth may in a short time be produced in Bengal. It can be grown there at a cost of six pence per pound ; it sells in India for the equivalent of two shillings, and as the produce per acre amounts to between 700 and 800 pounds, the profit yielded by the experiment is very satisfactory. Ghazipur tobacco is now well know over the North-West as being as good, if not better, than most of the imported descriptions. Madras grown tobacco is irretrievably injured by careless curing and bad growing, but now that Government attention has been directed to the industry, it is to be hoped that in the Southern Presidency as well as in Bengal, some systematic attempt will be made to induce the ryot to bestow more care at least to the selection and growth of the plant. In addition to such care, all that is required is the establishment at suitable centres of one or two curing establishments under skilled superintendence, with a system of money advances to the cultivator, similar to that under which opium is grown on Government account in Bengal. Australia is one of the markets which Indian tobacco ought to command. Indeed, even the present coarse cheroots would at once find a ready sale there were it not that the system under which the duties are collected brings "Trichis" under the same heading and the same charges as the finest manufactured Havannas. Calcutta already exports coarse unmanufactured tobacco to Spain and the south of Europe, and the trade in time will probably increase. Germany is one of the largest buyers of the weed in the world. Of the entire crop of 200,000 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco, more than a half goes to the Vater

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CRICKET—BOMBAY *V.* POONA.

POONA, Aug. 25.

Bombay scored 59; Poona 102. The ground was very dead. For Bombay, Moore made 22, and Tennent and Weir 8 each; for Poona Callicott got 62, and Barnett 13. Play will be continued to-morrow. The weather is improving.

THE CASE AGAINST FORTUNE.

POONA, Aug. 25.

The charges against Fortune are more of a civil than of a criminal nature. He has been remanded to jail. Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, will resume the hearing of the case on Wednesday.

THE NAUTCH PARTY AT POONA.

POONA, Aug. 25.

The Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and other notables honoured the grand nautch party given by Bulwunt Venaik Shastree, a First Class Sirdar, to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.

The Commissioners appointed to consider the question of the rectification of the Greek frontier have held their first meeting.

THE TURKISH RESERVES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.

The Turkish Government, in consequence of financial embarrassments, is disbanding its Reserves.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Heavy rains and disastrous floods still continue throughout the country.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.

The Anchor Line Steamer Macedonia left for Bombay yesterday.

The s. s. Wistow Hall passed the Canal for Bombay at 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

ADEN, Aug. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Sucats 8 m.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4 per cent. do.	83¼
3½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117
Silver	51¾

£2,000,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The Stock Exchange closed.

Arrivals.—Spartan.

STEAMER REPORT.

HONGKONG, Aug. 25.

Manilla Mail 3 p.m. on the 27th.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32 to 15-16d. per Re	
Ditto 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5 32d.	
Credits, 3 „	„ 1s. 8¼ to 5-32d.	
Documents, 3 „	„ 1s. 8 3-16d.	
France 3 „	„ 2·13	„

Our Akola correspondent informs us that since the beginning of the month the rain is very favourable all throughout Berar; the crops are progressing, though some of them have been injured by rats and insects in several places. Shocks of earthquake were felt in parts of the Muikapur taluka on the 31st July last. Severe ague and cough prevail in some places, owing to the unseasonableness of the weather. Cholera is the only serious disease. The weather is now cool with cloudy sky. Trade is almost at a standstill, and prices are falling.

The Sultan of Turkey having expressed to Sir H. Layard a wish to publish in the Turkish papers the Treaty of peace concluded between the British Government and the Amir of Afghanistan, a copy was duly furnished to his Majesty. The Sultan said that he wished to show how justly and generously the English nation had beheaved towards a Mahomedan Ruler and people, and thereby to put an end to mischievous reports and misrepresentations which the enemies of England had industriously spread amongst the population of Turkey.

A Federal Immigration Bill was, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently introduced to the General Legislative Council at Antigua for the promotion of emigration from India and elsewhere to the Leeward Islands; but owing to the strong opposition made to the measure by certain members of the Council, being planters in the several islands concerned, the Bill was abandoned by the local Government.

The steamer Coromandel, which was driven ashore near Vizagapatam during the cyclone of December last, and was condemned by the surveyors as a wreck, was sold as she lay to a Cocconada dubash, B. Ramassam, for fourteen thousand rupees. The vessel has now been floated again after lying on the shore for over eight months, and the lucky dubash finds himself the owner of a steamer of upwards of 2,000 tons gross measurement and worth, probably, about £50,000.

The fall of rain in Lahore during the 24 hours from 10 a. m. of the 20th to 10 a. m. of the 21st was unusually heavy. For three hours on the morning of the 20th the rain fell in torrents; then there was a cessation till 2 a. m. on the 21st, when a steady downpour for above 5 hours occurred. The total quantity registered was 5·27 inches.

A Kandahar telegram to the Lahore paper states that Lieutenant Campbell, 2nd Baluchis, late 70th Regiment, died of cholera on the 19th instant at Chuman.

A collision took place on the 19th instant, between the down material train and up-mixed passenger train on the Indus Valley State Railway at Pano Akil station between Ghotki and Rohri. We have not yet learned whether any serious damage was caused.

A correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* telegraphs from Ali Kheyl, under date August 20.—"A duffadar has been murdered by hill men near the Peiwar Kotal. Since my last telegram, three cases of cholera have occurred in the G-3 R. A., two of which were fatal."

Brigadier General Tytler, having heard that the cholera hospital at Lundi Kotal is to be broken up, has asked the Colonel Commanding to place on record his acknowledgments and thanks for the good service done by Surgeon W. J. LeGrand, M.B. The General also thanks the Rev. N. A. W. Spens for "his untiring attention to the sick in the cholera and field hospitals." Of the medical officers generally, the Brigadier records,—"Their numbers were few: their duty in most cases very severe; it was cheerfully and thoroughly performed by all."

The *Indian Daily News* thinks "that undoubtedly clever document," the Afghan despatch, was a mistake, and is of opinion that "the Government might wisely take it for granted that the public of India can put two and two together, and abandon the glorification of the Afghan war. The amount of dinners, speeches, or despatches will convince unprejudiced men that the war has increased the military reputation of England or India, or done anything more than prove that the Indian military system requires prompt and fundamental revision."

The Lahore paper suggests that if the annual relief, so far as it relates to European troops, cannot be published yet because of the movements depending to some extent on the fortunes of war at the Cape, the Government might at any rate publish the relief as far as it affects the native troops, as "the uncertainty regarding their future stations inflicts great inconvenience on the officers, especially on those with families and small means; and where no possible advantage can accrue to the State by their being kept in ignorance of changes of stations already determined on, the information cannot be justly, or with propriety, withheld."

There is some expectation of the Rajputana Railway being completed to Ahmedabad next year. The line is already open to the banks of the Loonie River from Beawr, and beyond that there is nothing but the level plains of Marwar before the engineers. Extraordinary efforts are being made to push the work on to completion as rapidly as possible, the *Delhi Gazette* says, the object being to have the line completed and open for traffic before an adverse decision on the gauge has been come to by Parliament. Mr. Rathborne will have the wind taken out of his sails if he is told that the line is already completed, and that it is too late to re-open the question. There can be no doubt that the Stracheys are wise in their generation, and that the best way to defeat their foes is to do the work first and leave others to undo it afterwards.

Latest accounts from Jodhpur state that there had been continuous rain there for two days and nights, which had put a stop to traffic on the roads, and no *dak* had been received for two days.

"Aspirant" writes to the Lahore paper:—"I have been a candidate for 'staff employ' for some time, but have lately been informed that unless I am a member of the 'Mutual Adulation Society,' I have no chance of being successful. Can you kindly tell me how one can become a member? Is it necessary to go through a probationary course of any sort? And must one reside at Simla for any time, as I believe the head-quarters of the Society are established there? I have been frequently told that I am as 'big a fool' as most of my neighbours; this is a qualification which I know one must possess, before getting on the staff. And I can also be excessively rude and unpleasant, when I choose, another necessary attribute; but even with these qualifications I believe I have no chance of success, unless I become a member of the Mutual Adulation Society. So please inform me how I should qualify, and to whom I should apply for admittance."

Writing on the subject of the gauge adopted for the Western Rajputana Railway, the *Delhi Gazette* says that Bombay, having lost the battle of the gauges, will have to agitate the question of rates. "She will have a substantial grievance to take to Parliament if she can prove that the nearest Indian port to Europe has to pay a higher rate of freight on goods from the interior than Calcutta does. From a mercantile point of view her proper policy is to have the rates beaten down as low as possible, no matter whether they pay the railway or not. If the Government confesses that it cannot work the Rajputana line so cheaply as the East Indian Railway, that will be a practical confession of its own blunder, and that sooner or later its policy will have to be reversed. In any case the taxpayer will suffer. If the gauge is not rectified after the line is opened, traffic will not flow in. If the gauge is altered, a great deal of the money which is now being spent will have been wasted. It is a sad reflection that while these fruitless discussions have been going on, the price of iron has fallen so low that the difference of gauge makes but little reduction in prime cost. Iron rails are now quoted at £4 a ton, so that the difference between 80lb. rails and 40lb. rails is only about £250 a mile. There is the same difference in the cost of the sleepers, so that the whole of the savings effected by the present system amount to only £500 or at the most £600 a mile. For this miserable sum a work is now being pushed to completion which will involve the loss of millions hereafter to the taxpayer."

The *United Service Gazette* understands that the question whether the existing officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department should have substantive rank on the transfer of the department to the Horse Guards, is the subject of sharp contention within the walls of the War Office, and that the question is looked at more from the view of its effect upon other departments than upon its own merits. If the Commissariat and Transport Department is to be transferred to the Horse Guards, and all officers to be appointed in future are to have substantive rank, one of two courses seems an obvious necessity—either to wipe out the present department, or to substitute it with military materials existing, or to engraft the best of the existing departmental materials into military. As the first alternative would involve a very large expense and great inconvenience to the service, the latter would seem to commend itself to all practical minds; and considering how large a proportion of the present officers either came from the line or have served with the Army Service Corps, we do not see that there would be any incongruity in the arrangement, much less indeed than would be the case were the present officers to remain with relative rank only, and the new appointment to have military rank. A department so constituted would have elements of weakness and discord which would be fatal to efficiency. We must confess to have no hesitation in recommending that a selection be made of the best of the existing officers, that they should have substantive rank without command out of their own corps, conferred upon them, and that the Commissariat and Transport Department should henceforward be considered as a military corps.

The following notification has been forwarded from the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate to Mr. Gordon, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce: I have the honour to bring to your notice the information of the Chamber that I have received intimation from the Imperial and Royal Government that cattle and also skins, hides, horns, bones, &c., shipped from Bombay or other ports in the Bombay Presidency will, on arrival in Austria, be submitted to quarantine and to a regular disinfection according to the provisions of the Austrian Quarantines Act of 1868.

There were frequent shocks of earthquake at Kabul at the commencement of the month. The first one experienced was very severe. On some days as many as ten distinct shocks have been felt, and even when there is no perceptible shake the earth has a tremulous, vibrating motion, something like that of a ship which has been struck by a heavy sea. Kabul has an old reputation for earthquakes. By way of precaution against injury from earthquakes, the walls of the houses are not solidly built of stone or bricks, but consist of wooden frames filled in with mud or sun-dried bricks, as is often seen in Cashmere. In spite of that, several houses in the city fell down during the recent shocks, and some lives were lost. It is said that on one occasion, some years ago, nearly every one of the mud forts in the Kohistan of Kabul were thrown down. Concomitant with these visitations the temperature has sensibly risen.

The Ganges has this year swollen to a height that was only surpassed by the flood which brought in its train the famine of 1874-75. The road from Mithapore to Dinapore has been converted into a running stream waist-deep, while Dinapore is almost wholly under water. The western bank of the canal has been breached, and the eastern bank is also threatened. Khagoul also is in a similar plight. Many people have been driven out of their houses, and have been for the most part accommodated in the Deoghar jail. On the Chupra side miles of land are under water. The whole of Sonepore is submerged.

Mr. John Bright's mistakes on Indian subjects are not overlooked by all natives, as appears from the following sensible remarks of an educated native gentleman, who writes to a Madras paper from the province of Mysore, where the experiment of employing native civil servants has had a fairer trial, perhaps, than in any other part of India:—"I love my country, and it is because I do so, that I wish to say a few words on the eloquent speech of Mr. Bright in Willis's Rooms. It is lamentable that India is still an unknown land to the most accomplished, and versatile, of men in England. Mr. Bright strongly recommends, on grounds of noble philanthropy, and prosaic economy, the admission of natives into the covenanted service, and in theory one cannot find the slightest objection to it. But the most discouraging obstacles stand in the way of a Governor in India who may, with sincere anxiety, try to put the theory into practice. He finds to his sad disappointment, that the word 'native' does not represent a homogeneous and harmonious whole, that the people of the country can but inaccurately be called a 'nation,' that the mass is composed of the most discordant particles imaginable, that the promotion to a high appointment in the State of a Brahmin but excites the bitterest feelings of discontent in the minds of other religionists, and that the great disparity in the intellectual attainments of the different classes of men, is an obstruction, which does not permit equal and impartial selection of candidates from all castes, and classes. You have but to read the Mysore newspapers, to convince yourself of the very great difficulty which exists in India, in carrying out the pretty theories propounded in England by enthusiastic after-dinner speakers. The present state of Mysore betrays most scandalously the great fact, that Hindus are not yet fit to receive any trust of a grave kind, inasmuch as the hostile clans have not yet forgotten the old petty jealousies, worthy only of a band of retail shop-keepers in a miserable out of the way hamlet."

Quoth the *Statesman*:—"The annexation of Upper Burmah will no doubt shortly follow that of Afghanistan. The measure will be immensely more popular, and there will, indeed, be much more justification for it, than in the case of Afghanistan. We use the term 'annexation,' advisedly, not meaning thereby that direct British administration will be introduced, but that British supremacy will be effectually imposed. The Empire, not the administration, will be extended. There is no doubt that our more active interposition in Upper Burma some months ago was only prevented by the fear that, while the Afghan and Zulu wars were going on, English public opinion would not stand another Imperial enterprise of like nature. Now the Afghan war is finished and the Zulu war—if Cetewayo has really given himself up—may be regarded as finished also, and the next move will be on Burma. The attitude of our Government towards the Burmese monarch has given much dissatisfaction to those who were so eager for our active interference, but it seems to have been very well calculated, nevertheless, to effect ultimately the object which, we believe, was never lost sight of, by keeping matters in an unsettled, chaotic condition, so that the apparent need for our intervention should not be removed until our hands were left free to take up the difficulty, unembarrassed by other foreign complications. Accordingly, now that the 'scientific frontier' is settled, and Parliament adjourned, the signal is given that the Burmese question needs to be taken up. The first step announced is the removal of our Resident, and it is not difficult to see what that foreshadows."

It is said that there has been an inquiry as to the manner in which the names of the new K.C.B.'s of the Afghan campaign came to be published in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. They were not to be published, and must have been surreptitiously copied by some one who had the run of the office, and chanced to see the paper in which the names were written. Following them was a longer list of C. B's, but too numerous for the persons to copy down, so only the first list was taken.

Referring to the announcement that the Vitakri cantonment is to be abolished and the force start for India about the 1st of November, the Lahore paper says:—Is will be in the recollection of our readers that the question of maintaining the British cantonment as a military station was seriously re-opened last spring; and that finally its maintenance was authorized on condition that the civil authorities should become responsible for the transport of stores to the garrison. The supply arrangements, however, have completely broken down—for one reason, because the natural fertility and so forth, upon which the civil authorities were supposed to rely, existed only in the imagination of certain newspaper correspondents. Lately the supplies of *atta* and rice were failing, and the horses had to be fed on jowar instead of barley and gram. In short, it became manifest that the Vitakri cantonment could not be maintained except at enormous cost to the Government. A good deal of money has been absolutely wasted, even as it is. Had the original intention to abandon Vitakri last spring been carried out, the Government would have saved about one lakh of rupees at the very least, which have now been uselessly squandered. We are in a position to state as a fact, that about Rs. 30,000 have been already spent by the P. W. D. in digging wells and erecting buildings of different sorts and kinds, such as hospitals, latrines, the entrenchment and shelter for Government stores. The Assistant Commissioner has also been sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for his own residence, now drawing to a completion, which the Government, of course, will have to pay. Some half-dozen houses have also been built by the officers of the force. It is to be presumed that Government will not object to re-imburse them also. About 6,000 pieces of timber have been cut down by the Engineer at a place called "Bhor," about 25 miles distant, with a view to being utilized for sepoys' barracks, &c. All these logs, we suppose, will now be made a present to the Baluchees. Such is for the expense incurred in provisioning the troops, cost of carriage, &c., that must have been something enormous. The Government have certainly paid dearly for indulging a whim of Major Sandeman's.

A new use for whisky! Planters should note that correspondents of the *Gardener's Chronicle* have been acknowledging the utility of whisky as an insecticide. One of them, whose grape-vines had been attacked by mealy-bug, says, "being unwilling to spoil the grapes by using any of the insecticides warranted to kill bug, it occurred to me that a dose of strong Scotch whisky might have the desired effect without injuring the grapes further than spoiling the bloom; and I am glad to say that I found it most effectual, worked in among the berries with a brush made of a few feathers. It kills the vermin at once." The two objections to the use of Scotch whisky will occur to our readers at once—one, expense, and the other, danger of the liquor finding its way down the throats of those entrusted with its application to the trees.

Mr. Carl Bock, the naturalist, has been engaged by the Netherlands Indian Government to make a journey into the interior of Kotie on the north-east coast of Borneo, to navigate up the Kotie river as far as he can go, and to commence his zoological researches in the Dyak district. Mr. Bock is of opinion that the journey will occupy him six months, and, on its completion, he will submit his report and return to London.

The *Peking Gazette* of May last has the following decree:—"Let Yang-Chung-Ya (at present Governor of Kwangsi) come to Peking to be otherwise employed; let Chan-Shu-Shang (at present Governor of Kweichow) be appointed Governor of Kwangsi, and proceed to his new post without coming to Peking for audience, and let Tsen-Yu-Ying be appointed Governor of Kweichow." This is explained by a despatch which has been received through the India Office, from Her Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires at Peking that Tsen-Yu-Ying who was acting Governor General of Yaunan and Kweichow at the time of Mr. Margary's murder and the attack on Colonel Browne's mission had recently arrived at Peking by Imperial summons, and been appointed Governor of the Province of Kweichow. The Chinese Government lost no time in finding employment for this official, since the termination of his mourning, which had been the cause of his living in retirement subsequent to the summer of 1875, and it appears not unlikely that his present appointment will be merely a step to future promotion.

American marine engineers have taken to perforating the blades of the screw-propellors of steamships, and state that by so doing they do away with that vibration which is so disagreeable on board many screw steamers. They further assert that the wash is less, and that in cases of imminent collision it is much easier to back astern. The blades of propellors thus perforated are said to be much less liable to corrosion than those ordinarily in use.

The Russian Government, it is stated, is about to issue orders making the study of the English language obligatory in all naval schools and classes. The reason assigned is that English is now the general medium of communication amongst sailors.

Another Academician—an honorary one—has gone over to the majority. Like Charles Landseer, he, too, had outlived his reputation; but just half-a-century ago the name of Frederick Richard Lee was well-known in the Royal Academy catalogue. Since 1870 he has wisely withdrawn from exhibitions, and has lived the life of a rover, yachting and shooting all over the world. By his death at Cape Colony, the Academy loses its oldest member.

More than usually slack for some time back, the foundry of Herr Krupp at Essen, that arsenal of nations, that political barometer of no mean order, has begun to show signs of increased activity. The Danish Government has given orders for a number of 55 centimetre guns, with the necessary equipment, for gunboats intended for coast defence, and Sweden, too, desires to add another battery of field guns to her artillery armaments. Bolivia has recently received a consignment of cannon from the banks of the Rhine, while Herr Krupp has despatched a mountain gun as a present to the new Khedive—a proof that, however virtuous the resolutions of kings and princes, and by whatever protective influences hedged around, the principle of evil and of destruction in some shape or other will be sure to reach them.

Suit for the Recovery of a Child, and Rs. 2,100 worth of Jewels.—A case, in which K. Parthasarady Chetty was plaintiff, and one Parvala Narrain Swamy Naidu, defendant, was recently decided by Mr. Justice Kernan, in the Madras High Court. The plaintiff alleged that he married a daughter of defendant, who, in 1877, went to the house of her father, where she died, after giving birth to a daughter. At the time of leaving the husband's house, she had on her person, and was wearing, jewels of the value of Rs. 2,100, his property, which, with his said child the defendant detained, and refused to deliver. The plaintiff therefore prayed for the possession of his daughter, as well as of the jewels, in addition to compensation to extent of Rs. 500, for their detention. Defendant denied that plaintiff's wife had on her person, when she went to his house, all the jewels mentioned in the plaint, those worn by her being of the value of Rs. 250 only. Defendant further alleged that he had brought up the plaintiff's child, from the date of his birth, at the request of plaintiff, and of his undivided brother, but added that he had agreed to deliver it up, as well as the jewels he admitted to have received, value Rs. 250. This plaintiff agreed to accept, but refused to sign any receipt, whereupon defendant refused to part with possession of either. Mr. Justice Kernan found plaintiff entitled to a decree to have the child delivered up to him, as well as a decree for the value of jewels admitted to have belonged to his wife, then in court, holding also that plaintiff had claimed more than he was entitled to, and that defendant was not in fault. Against this decree plaintiff appealed. Their Lordships, J. J. Innes, and Muthusawamy Iyer, have now delivered judgment, upholding the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Kernan, and urging that, though the case was a complicated one, the balance of probability was in favour of the defendant.

SPORTING.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1879.
NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN THE PROSPECTUS.

"HYDERABAD GOLD CUP" AND THE "DECCAN CUP."

The following addition has been made to the terms of the above Races at the special request of the Minister of H. H. Nizam's Government:—"5 horses in bonâfide separate interests, and the property of different owners to start, or the cups presented by the Government will be withheld."

MAURICE H. WILKINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Secunderabad, 23rd August 1879.

A CASE OF WANTON CRUELTY.

A few days ago a case of extreme cruelty presented on a Parsee female child occurred at Ahmedabad. Nawabai, a girl about eight years old, was betrothed to the son of one Cursetjee Rustomjee, a mechanical engineer employed in the Gujarat Mill at Ahmedabad. According to the Parsee custom, the girl was removed from Bombay from her parents to Ahmedabad to live with her parents-in-law. One evening the girl annoyed her mother-in-law, Dhunbai, who, in a towering passion, abused and struck her. Not satisfied with this chastisement, the woman, on the following day, took it into her head to punish her in what she fancied a more efficacious manner, and heating a pair of iron tongs, branded the poor child on both her thighs and abdomen, inflicting no fewer than seven wounds and disfiguring her person perhaps for life. The cries of the unfortunate girl attracted the attention of the neighbours, but from the known character of Cursetjee Rustomjee, who is reputed to be a bully, none ventured to interfere. Nor was the matter brought to the notice of the police until a mysterious paragraph appeared in the local papers. As the poor creature had no relations or friends at Ahmedabad, some sympathising Parsee made private enquiries and learned that the parents of the victim resided in Bombay, and he took the trouble of informing them in an anonymous communication of the ill-usage accorded to their child. Her father on learning this, at once proceeded to Ahmedabad, and brought her down to Bombay. He placed her before the Deputy Commissioner of Police on Saturday and made a complaint against Dhunbai and Cursetjee Rustomjee. Mr. Vincent fully commiserated with the child and her parents, but having no jurisdiction in the matter, he could only refer them to the Magistrate of Ahmedabad. In pursuance of this advice, they proceeded to Ahmedabad on Sunday, and a complaint will be laid before the district Magistrate of Ahmedabad to-day. We may mention that the girl was examined by Dr. Gerson Da Cunha and Dr. Hojel, both of whom have certified that the child has the marks of branding on her person.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN RUMPA.

Colonel H. S. Rammell, commanding troops in the Rumpa Hills, has made the following distribution of the troops under his command:—

17th Regiment, a party, strength not yet reported, at Nacavaram.

17th Regiment	1	Company at	Kistnadavipett.
Do.	2	do.	at Koyyur.
Do.	3	do.	at Aditeegala.
29th Regiment	4	do.	at Kotapilly.
Do.	1	do.	at Gokaram, under a Native Officer.

10th Regiment, 165 men at Rajahmundry.

Do. 135 men on the river, posted as follows:—

At Davipatnam, 12 men under a Havildar for safety of Police Station.

At Kondamoodala, 30 men under a Native Officer.

At Woogagudiem, 68 men under Captain Briggs.

On board steamer Godaveri, 25 men under a Native Officer.

The banks of the Coonn to the south of the General Hospital and the Medical College, presented a lively appearance when a detachment of His Grace the Governor's Body Guard embarked their horses to proceed by road to meet and escort His Grace the Duke of Buckingham *en route* to the Gaujam District. The embarkation began at 11 o'clock, and proceeded rather slowly at first, the horses being rather timid, only six being embarked the first hour; but by 2 o'clock 26 were on board, and the remaining 26 were soon disposed of, and the flotilla moved up the canal at 3 p.m. o'clock, when a large number of spectators lined the banks to witness the departure. Two horses were put into each boat with a bundle of pressed fodder for the journey, and accompanied by their syces and grass-cutters.—*Madras Mail.*

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N. W. PROVNCES AND OUDH.

For the Week Ending August 20.

Benares, 19th August.—Rainfall during week: Benares thirty-two tenths, Chandauli thirty-seven, and Gangapur nine.

Allahabad, 19th August.—Average fall of week sixteen tenths. Since 1st June two hundred and ten tenths. Rivers falling.

Gorakhpur, 18th August—Rainfall week preceding eighty tenths; total 456 tenths. Weather seasonable. Rice prospects good.

Jhansi, 21st August.—Twelve tenths rain. Crops flourishing. Weeding in progress. Transplanting of rice commenced. Prices stationary.

Agra, 19th August.—Average rain during week twenty-six tenths. Prospects excellent.

Meerut, 20th August.—Rain thirty-tenths. Fine weather needed.

Bareilly, 20th August.—Average rainfall of week forty-seven tenths. From continuous wet and cloudy weather prospects of kharif crops, except rice, indifferent.

Kumaun, 18th August.—Rain with short breaks throughout week.

Lucknow, 20th August.—Rainfall eighteen tenths. Weather showery.

Sitapur, 20th August.—Twenty-eight tenths rain; break much needed.

Fyzabad, 20th August.—Forty-four tenths rain in week.

Partabgarh, 18th August.—Rainfall eighty tenths at sudder, twenty-six at Patti, and twenty-one at Kunda. Average forty-two one-third tenths. Rainfall in sudder tahsil excessive; a good break wanted.

POLICE MORALITY IN BENGAL.

We extract the following from the Resolution on Police Administration in Bengal in 1878:—"The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was 4,613, as compared with 4,792 in 1877, and 5,094 in 1876. There has been a steady fall during the past three years in the number of departmental punishments, and also in the number of convictions under Act V of 1861; but the number of convictions under the Penal Code has risen during the same period. Those convictions were 332 in 1875, 341 in 1876, 364 in 1877, and 380 in 1878. The number of officers punished for offences under the Penal Code was 1·9 per cent. of the total strength, and the number of constables 1·9 per cent. Two sub-inspectors, 3 head-constables, and 10 constables of the regular police were convicted of causing hurt or wrongful confinement in order to extort confessions; while in 1877 5 head-constables and 9 constables were found guilty of these offences. Mr. Monro states that he believes that this class of cases is rapidly disappearing, and that, although the number of men punished was slightly greater than in the previous year, the number of cases has diminished. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this is so; but, although the number of men convicted does not accurately indicate the amount of crime, it appears to be the only criterion available. In most cases when a police officer is convicted of extorting or attempting to extort a confession, or of fabricating false evidence, it may be assumed that it is not his first off-once. The aim of the police officer is to gain a good reputation as a detective, and this cannot be secured by a confession extorted in a solitary case. The one case in which a conviction is obtained is probably only the last of a series of cases in which the policeman has escaped detection. This view has been confirmed by the disclosures that have taken place in the Gya district, where it has been proved that some of the police have for years been engaged in the commission of dacoities, mail robberies, and other offences, with the chief object of gaining a reputation for detective ability by securing the conviction of innocent persons for the crimes that they themselves had committed or caused to be committed. The High Court have recently upheld the conviction of a sub-inspector of this district for the murder of a dacoite in a case of mail robbery, in which an innocent man was convicted; and although another and still more important trial of an inspector of the same district has ended in the prisoner's acquittal, there can be no doubt as to the guilt of a large portion of the Gya police. The recent disclosures have rendered necessary the entire revision of the district force, and this is now being carried out under the Inspector-General's instructions. During the year 2 head-constables, 18 constables, and 1 chokidar were judicially punished for extortion, and in one case a constable of the 24-Pergunnahs force was convicted of extorting money from some villagers by telling them that he had orders to select men for service in the Afghan war. On the other hand there were many instances of excellent service rendered by the police. In 41 districts, 14 inspectors, 128 sub-inspectors, 363 head-constables, 1,089 constables, and 79 chokidars were specially rewarded by promotion or money grants for meritorious conduct, or distinguished ability, and these compare very favourably with the corresponding statistics of the previous year. Inspectors Huro Prosad Das, Jadu Nath Das, Gouripodo Chuckrabatti, Prosona Kumar Bose, Ram Kumar Ghose, Nabokissen Pal, Abdul Ali, and Rama Rao, and sub-inspectors Ramnarain Banerjee, Issur Chunder Chatterjee, Raghobram Ghose, Nisamutullah, Hurrish Chundra Chowdhry, Shushi Kumar Sen, Degua Lal, Feda Hossein, Kripa Sunder Mohunto and Chunder Sekur Bose are mentioned by the Inspector-General as deserving special commendation."

An Experiment.—Two young ladies of Bangalore have been admitted, as probationers, into the post office of this place. After remaining in a state of probation for one month, if they acquit themselves well they will then be placed on the regular staff of the establishment, and the salary, small at first, will gradually increase. These are the first ladies who have been able to gain employment of the kind in India, and the concession is due to the Post Master General of Madras who wishes to see the experiment fairly worked.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A Madras Victim of the Zulu War.—Information has been received at Madras, by the widow of the late Rev. W. Lunsford Coombes, of the S.P.G Mission, that her youngest son was killed in an engagement with the Zulu at the Cape of Good Hope. The lamentable occurrence is the more to be regretted as Corporal Charles Coombes, the junior member of a well known and highly respectable family in Madras, was a very enterprising and promising young man, whose pluck reflects credit upon the Eurasian community. Young Coombes was educated at Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, but, his widowed mother not having the means of starting him well in life in India, he elected to go to sea, and shipped as a foremast hand for a voyage round the Cape to England, where he enlisted as a private soldier in H M's 57th Regiment, and subsequently exchanged into another Regiment, in order to go upon active service. His good conduct and soldierly qualities procured him speedy promotion to the grade of corporal, with every prospect of a further rapid rise, when a Zulu assegai honourably, if lamentably, terminated his career.—*Madras Mail.*

Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered as the practitioner states that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE COUNTRY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The article on this subject which Mr. Gladstone contributes to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* embraces a searching criticism of the last six years of Tory rule, a comparison of the results with those attained under Liberal Administrations, and finally an appeal to the nation concerning the questions that will depend upon its decision at the next General Election. There have been times, he says, when men of ardent minds have complained that they could scarcely distinguish between one party and another; but assuredly no such complaint can now be made. The dullest eye cannot miss the gap that parts them, any more than the nimblest foot could leap it. First the Conservative sins of omission are dealt with, and additions are made to the list of twenty-two great subjects of legislation which Mr. Gladstone stated last September were "clamouring in vain for the definitive attention of Parliament." The further measures called for are nine in number, and relate to bankruptcy, banking distress, charities and mercantile loans for local purposes, game, distribution as well as re-distribution of seats, savings-bank finance, and the Bright Clauses of the Irish Land Act. Instead of dealing with the pressing arrears of home legislation, "it pleased the Government of Lord Beaconsfield to raise up as from a virgin soil a whole forest of new questions, in themselves enough to occupy a Parliament and a State which had nothing else to do."

Of these new and thorny subjects, lying all of them off the beaten path of ordinary business, the following enumeration, though probably incomplete, may suffice for present purposes:—

(1) Eastern Roumelia; (2) the Greek frontier, (3) Crete and the other European Provinces of Turkey, under the Treaty of Berlin; (4) the Armenians; (5) Turkey in Asia; (6) Cyprus under the Anglo Turkish Convention; (7) Suez Canal shares and management; (8) Egyptian Debt; (9) Egyptian succession, assumed to result from the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal; (10) North-west frontier of India; (11) Suppression of Afghanistan; (12) East Indian finance; (13) Arms Act, Press Act, and taxing legislation of India, resulting from the mission of Lord Lytton; (14) Cape: Annexation of the Transvaal, the act of the present Administration; (15) Cape: Zulu War, the result of the mission of Sir Bartle Frere.

In no one of those fifteen cases is there any sensible counterpoise, says Mr. Gladstone, to the "immense mass of liability which is now crowding upon us so richly with its natural fruit." Having had in former days a tolerable character for unselfishness, we have now nauseated the world with the doctrine that "British interests" supply the final criterion of right and wrong.

Upon every contested question that has arisen in the councils of Europe, we have been the champions not of freedom but of oppression. Not an inch has been added to free soil through our agency, or with our good will. Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Greece, perhaps Roumania—every one of them are smaller through our influence than they would have been without us. For the first time in can now be said with truth, that in the management of a great crisis of human destiny it would have been better for the interests of justice and of liberty, if the British nation had not existed. Affecting one monopoly as regards the fat treaties, we have, the next moment, trampled them under foot at will. Professing to vindicate the free jurisdiction of a European Congress, we have concluded secret agreements behind its back. Professing against the iniquity of territorial greed and conquest, we have grasped freedom at every point and pace of its advance, we have gracefully secured for Russia territory which had been free, have made over countries to Austria without the smallest care for the desires of the populations, and have taken Cyprus as compensation, but to keep it within bounds. The list of claimant questions is sufficient to supply not one Ministry only with a scheme, or even with a programme, but three or four. And one other thing is clear also; that no programme can have fair play, no rational course of improvement can be resumed, until the competency of the House of Commons, the great instrument of all legislation, shall have been restored to its normal, or at any rate its ordinary, level. The rules of financial control must be re-established both for England and for India; and the House as far as possible relieved, by wise and careful arrangements, of the mass of subjects, and instances of the ordinary business of the Empire, which have been so pitilessly heaped upon it. But these restorative processes will require time in every form, and among other forms will require Parliamentary time. The present Government took office without a single serious difficult to confront either at home or abroad. They will hand over to their successors the task of administration weighted with such cares as never have been known to the experience of the last half-century.

Further allusion to these subjects will be found in the summing-up of this article, which states that:—

The many issues of policy which have been raised by the Government so far the people to consider run up in a certain measure into one issue. The maintenance of the legitimate powers of the House of Commons, and the restoration of its capacity to exercise those powers. The wholly novel and due to the pure will of the Administration, and not only wasteful of our present fund but full of the seed and certain promise of further waste in future years, when it will be one of the most serious tasks of Parliament in some cases to reverse their course, in others to qualify or mitigate their effect?

Our boastful anticipations of military advantage from the possession of Cyprus are once more ridiculed as absurd, and the following is put forth as a summary of the first year of English rule over the island:

1. We have established forced labour in preference to hiring workmen in a free market. 2. We have followed Russian precedents in suppressing the liberty of the press. 3. We have excluded from official use the Greek tongue, the language of four-fifths of the inhabitants. 4. We have descended below the civilisation of Turkey in prohibiting to all persons except Officers and British subjects the use of arms. 5. We have passed what I shall simply call a brutal ordinance, which enables the Governor and Council to subject, without any trial, the penalty of banishment—a penalty which for many will involve the destruction of livelihood. 6. It is declared by Mr. Forster to be certain that slavery pure and simple exists, under our auspices, on the island. 7. And lastly, on account in one case of an offence purely political, and in the other of a breach of our police regulation, we have not only committed two priests to the common gaol, but have shorn off the beards which it is with them almost an article of religion to preserve, and in so doing have profoundly wounded the religious feelings of the people. Here are seven shining stars for the new sub-diadem which her Gracious Majesty will now, we presume, be entitled to wear as Liege of the Sultan in the island of Cyprus.

In discussing the complex statutes of the Eastern Roumelian Commission, Mr. Gladstone finds reason for thankfulness in the reduction of Turkish power to a minimum, and says:—

If the spirit of retaliation is effectually kept down, and a real legality established, the work of freedom will substantially be done. The direct political and military rule of the Sultan is found to mean that he cannot legislate, cannot administer, and cannot venture upon military possession. So far well for justice, for humanity, for freedom. But what has become of "peace with honour?"

Turning from the mockeries of the promised reforms of the Porte under the Berlin Treaty, one reform is pointed to as wanting no money to effect it—viz., the concession of territory to Greece. Five Powers are said to be beyond all doubt united on this point, and "the British Government have it now, for the last time, in their power to determine whether they will uphold, for the first time in their life, for the first time, the concert of Europe, the interests of freedom with legality, and the peace of the East." Having devoted rather more than half his space to the foreign policy of Earl Beaconsfield,

ledge, for it is not responsible even to public opinion, *et les bourgeois sont en permanence de peur.*"

"I have had some experience," said Petinet, "for I have appeared before the tribunal seventeen times."

The conversation passed to the dissolution or expiration of the Corps Législatif.

"In the next Chamber," said R——, "there will be at least thirty opposition members. We see the influence of only six."

"Among them," said the Prince, "I hope to see Thiers. He could certainly be returned for Rouen, and with little difficulty for Lille."

"He will give trouble," said Pietri.

"Unless he is bought," said the Prince. "Not with money, Thiers is above that, but by flattery. Never did the Emperor spend a compliment better than when he called Thiers *un historien illustre et national*. Thiers has not forgotten it."

"Nor," said Pietri, "does he let any one else forget it."

"Paris," said the Prince, "will return ten *rouges*. If I were to go into the Faubourg St. Antoine I should be elected by the *ouvriers* unanimously, especially if the *patrons* opposed me.

"But the opposition, though it may give trouble, will do little good. The Corps Législatif has no influence. 'The deputies,' say the people, 'are named by the prefects; *we* named the Emperor.'

"One thing, however, the next Chamber will do if it be not done before, it will force the evacuation of Rome. We cannot remain the supporters of that odious tyranny and the obstacles to Italian unity. Every motive requires us to escape from such a situation."

"Billault," said Pietri, "says that it will take three centuries to consolidate Italy.

"An additional motive," said the Prince, "for losing no more time."

At about half-past nine we returned to the drawing-room, where we found the Princess, her two ladies, and Madame de ——.

I talked to Madame de —— about Rome.

"I never would have created," she said, "the temporal power of the Pope. It injures his spiritual influence, just as his spiritual functions interfere with his political ones. But he has it, and I dread the immediate consequences of his losing it. I would keep the *statu quo* if I could; and such are the opinions of almost all whom I see."

"Not here," I said.

"No," she answered, "on one side of the palace, but very strongly on the other."

The conversation passed to Savoy. M. Petinet maintained that the annexation was popular among all excepting the priests.

"The people," said the Prince, "never from 1815 to 1859 gave up the hope of returning to France.

"Thousands of families kept little tricolors as sacred deposits. They loved, indeed, the House of Savoy, but they hated Piedmont, and felt degraded by the prospect of being swallowed up in the great kingdom of Italy."

"They are swallowed up now," I said, "in a still greater empire."

"Yes," said the Prince; "but in an empire with glorious recollections, with a glorious present, and with a glorious future. The kingdom of Italy is glorious only in its hopes."

The Princess sat at first near the fire with her ladies, but she afterwards came into the middle of the room, sat on an ottoman with a circle round her, and joined easily in a general unconstrained conversation.

Paris, April 12th, 1862.—I paid my visit of adieu to Prince Napoleon.

He, too, had been reading Lord Palmerston's speech, but not with the feelings of Thiers.

"I am delighted," he said, "to find a man who, with all his faults, is at the head of the statesmen of Europe, fully agreeing with me. The union of Rome to the rest of Italy is now only a question of time. I cannot believe that the time will be long, but while it lasts it is full of danger to the Emperor, to the Pope, to France, and to Italy.

"The Pope's death," he continued, "would be a great misfortune."

"Would he have a successor?" I asked.

"I have no doubt," he answered, "that his successor is already agreed on."

"Subject," I said "I suppose, to the vetoes of France, Austria, and Spain?"

"If the election," he answered, "be made *sur le corps du Pape*, that is, immediately after the death of the Pope, while his body lie still on the bed in which he died, there is no veto. And such is the distrust of France in the College of cardinals that some one hostile to us will be named.

"Pio Nono is weak and timid and irresolute, but his successor may be a fool or a fanatic, still less accessible to reason than he is."

Paris, April 2nd, 1863.—I breakfasted with Prince Napoleon. The only other guests were his aides-de-camp and secretary.

He asked me if there was much sympathy for the Poles in England.

"Our sympathies," I answered, "at least our active sympathies, are only with the nations who have coasts. Besides, if a nation be regarded as one permanent individual, responsible for the acts of all its previous generations, no nation has more deserved its fate than Poland. While it was independent it was the torment of Europe and of itself. It was always engaged in religious civil wars; every party was constantly calling for foreign intervention; the nobles were petty tyrants, the people were slaves; they had no industry, or literature, or toleration; they gave up their commerce to Jews, and then persecuted them; they were ill-rid without the forbearance, the candour, and the justice which free institutions require. Since the partition they have been stirring up civil war throughout Europe. Every revolution has had Poles among its promoters, often among its exciters."

"Well," said the Prince, "we are less severe. We forget what Poland was in what she is—the victim of falsehood and of systematic oppression. Poles have fought by our side against foreign and against domestic enemies. They have assisted the people of France in their struggles against the aristocrats; they have been one of the elements of the revolutionary leaven which saves us from the general torpidity of the Continent. But I recognise in your language the coldness and—if you will pardon the word—the selfishness of English policy. You will never, as we do, fight for an idea. Then you think yourselves bound by the treaties of 1815. We detest them, we repudiate them, we have torn them to pieces. They were fetters when we are weak, we threw them off soon as we became strong. It was his submission to them that overthrew Louis Philippe.

"Your policy is formed on reasoning, ours on sentiment. It was sentiment, not reasoning, that made Louis Napoleon President, that made him Emperor. But, though you have no active sympathy for people without vessels, like Poland and Hungary, you must have a passive one, enough not to disturb you, but to make you look with pleasure on the active sympathy of less reasoning nations.

"You cannot but admire the self-devotion of the fathers and mothers who send out their children, or of the young men who, after confession and absolution, go out to die in battle against overwhelming numbers, or to be hunted down in the forests, which are their only fortresses.

"You cannot but detest the barbarity of the Russians, who have turned the conscription, which our glorious revolution invented as the security for national independence and liberty, into the most odious instrument of oppression. If you will not fight for Poland, you will at least speak for her; and though speaking without acting is only a half measure, or much less than a half measure, it is far better than silence. Prussia is at the bottom of the scale of baseness and degradation. She joins the Czar in order to subjugate Poland for him, and so to leave him free to use his Russian soldiers to prevent his own subjects from insisting on a constitution. She has done still worse—she has violated the sacred right of asylum, the only resource of the oppressed. She has done what every civilised power in Europe would have refused, what, indeed, it would have been an insult to request from any civilised power. She has delivered the Polish refugees to Russia. She has delivered men of birth and education to be punished by the slow tortures of the Siberian mines, for having attempted to save their children from blows, degradation, and death, in the snow and forests of the Caucasus. This the Prussian ministers have not only done, but avowed.

"With the light graceful irony which may be expected from a German, they describe it by saying, 'We have not delivered the refugees to Russia: we have only removed them from Prussia by the Russian frontier.'

"Austria comes next. She is merely silent, not from love of her enemy, Russia, but because she fears to have to give up her share of the Polish robbery.

"You, with your inactive sympathy, are the third accomplice. You say that the conduct of Russia is hateful, that of Prussia hateful and base, that of Poland heroic, and than you say, 'Poland has no coasts,' and fold your arms."

"And what," I said, "will you make of your active sympathy? Your ministers tell the Poles to rely on the generous and liberal feelings of the Czar."

"That was a wicked insult," replied the Prince, "fit for a ministre sans portefeuille. Happily the policy of the Emperor does not depend on that of his ministers. What we shall do I cannot tell. I am not in the Emperor's confidence; but that we shall do something—and something great—I am convinced. It may be a pacific intervention—it may be a warlike one. France does not wish for more wars. She has enough, and much more than enough, on her hands already. She is not like the Americans, carried away by the new excitement of having armies and enormous debts. She knows that armies and debts are things to be kept as low as possible. But, in a good cause—and there cannot be a better—France is always ready to sacrifice herself, on rather will insist on sacrificing herself. And certainly this is a case in which the Emperor will not resist the will of his people."

The conversation passed to English statesmen.

"Derby, Ellenborough, and Gladstone," said the Prince, "are your best speakers. Palmerston is your best party leader. He has, indeed, all the faults of a very young man. He threw away his first Premiership by his presumption and impatience. But he has the tact and the experience of an old man. His foreign policy is throughly English—bold, almost defiant, in words; cautious, almost timid, in conduct; except where no opposition is to be feared. He gratifies your vanity by his language to all, and by his action against the weak; but he takes care to keep you at peace. Then his speeches gratify the national taste for triviality and platitudes. Every one can understand, every one can sympathize with them, for they express merely what has been thought from the time of Adam and repeated from the time of Noah. He goes down to Glasgow, calls together the boys, and tells them that education is an excellent thing. Thereupon there is *brouhaha*. Then he tells them that peace is an excellent thing. More applause. Then he reminds them that they have a dock which could receive the *Warrior*, and the enthusiasm *est à son comble*. A French minister who should talk such *banalités* would be pelted.

"You like, too, to be governed *en plaisantant, quoique la plaisanterie soit quelquefois mauvaise*. Your grert men chaff familiarly the *peuple*, because the *peuple* is powerless. All parties know that it is the familiarity of contempt. In France the familiarity is real, because the equality is real. Our servants are our masters. One of mine left me about a year ago; he had been with me seven or eight years. He knew nothing when he came, but learned his business in my service. Now he writes *pour me fair part* that he has a son, and to hope to have an opportunity *de me serrer la main*."

"He will call on me, I shall shake hands with him, and perhaps in three or four months you will meet him dining with me."

N. W. SENIOR.

[This was Mr. Senior's last visit to Paris.—M. C. M. S.

DETENTION OF THE RUMPA-BOUND BODY GUARD.—Absurd as the idea may seem, of a complete flotilla being discomfited by a shower of rain, the fact was simply and fully realized this morning, when the detachment of His Grace the Governor's Body Guard, detailed to proceed on duty to the disturbed districts in the north, marched for embarkation on the south bank of the Cooum, opposite to the General Hospital. There, men, horses, and impedimenta in marching order, were "all present," when it became the unpleasant duty of Conductor Daly to report to Colonel Swanston, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, who attended to superintend the embarkation, that there were "no boats." This fatal hitch in the arrangements was simply consequent upon the boatmen positively refusing to turn out in the rain, and navigate their craft to the place appointed for shipment, and upon the farce, popularly held to have been enacted by "the King of France and twenty thousand men," had to be literally, though involuntarily repeated by the troop of the body guard. They marched home again, after a profitless bivouac in the rain on banks of the silvery Cooum. If the boatmen can be brought to a sense of their duty in time, the embarkation is to take place this evening, but it is probable that the flotilla will not be freighted in time to take its departure before to-morrow morning.—*Madras Mail.*

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